

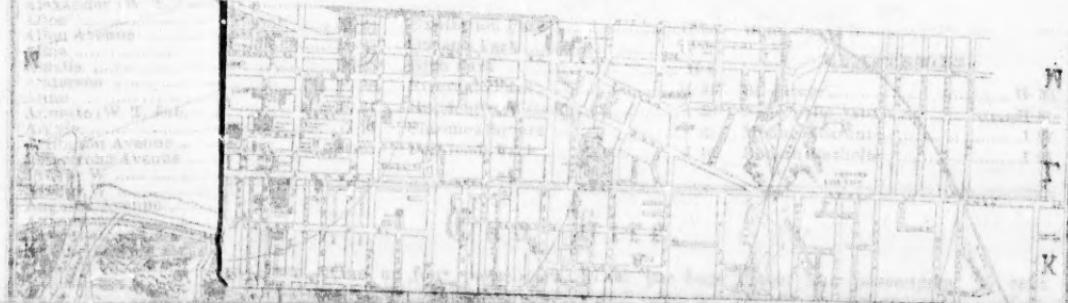
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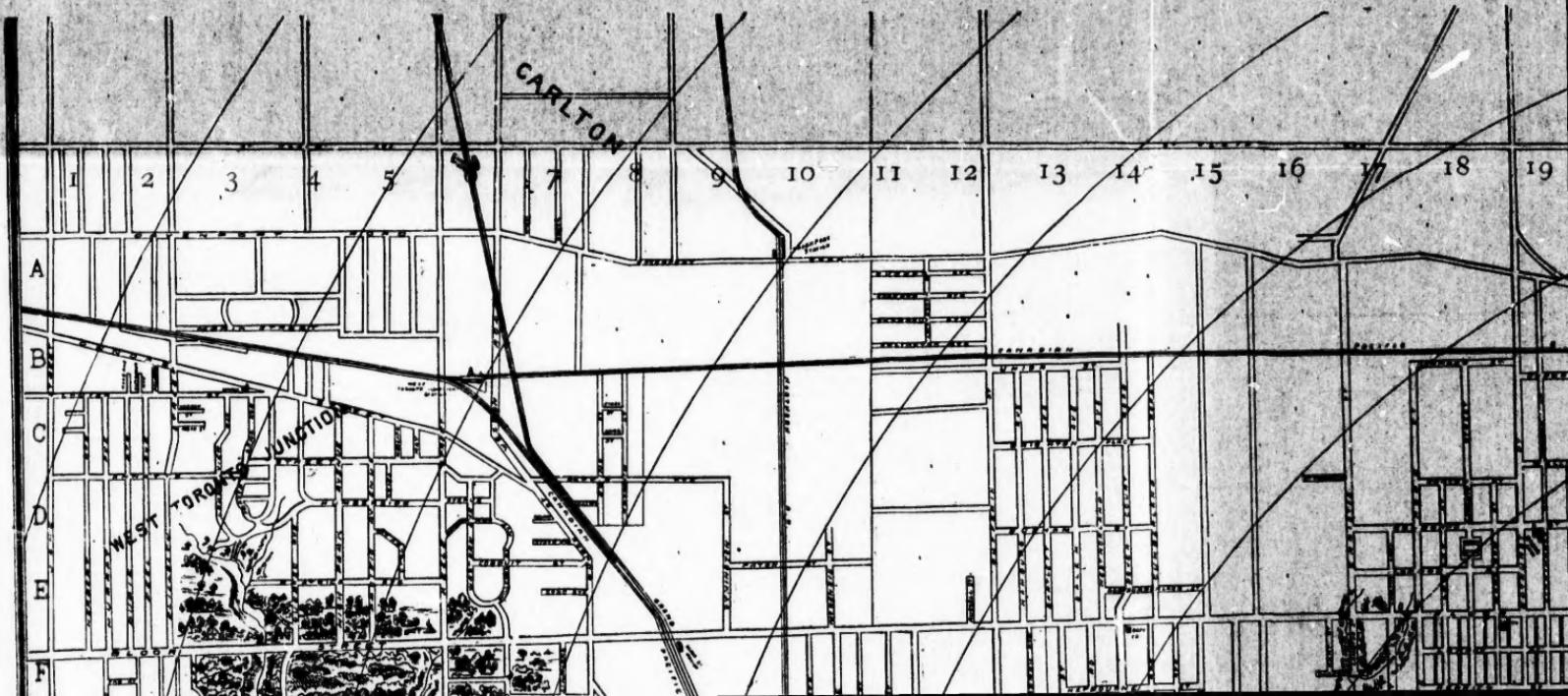
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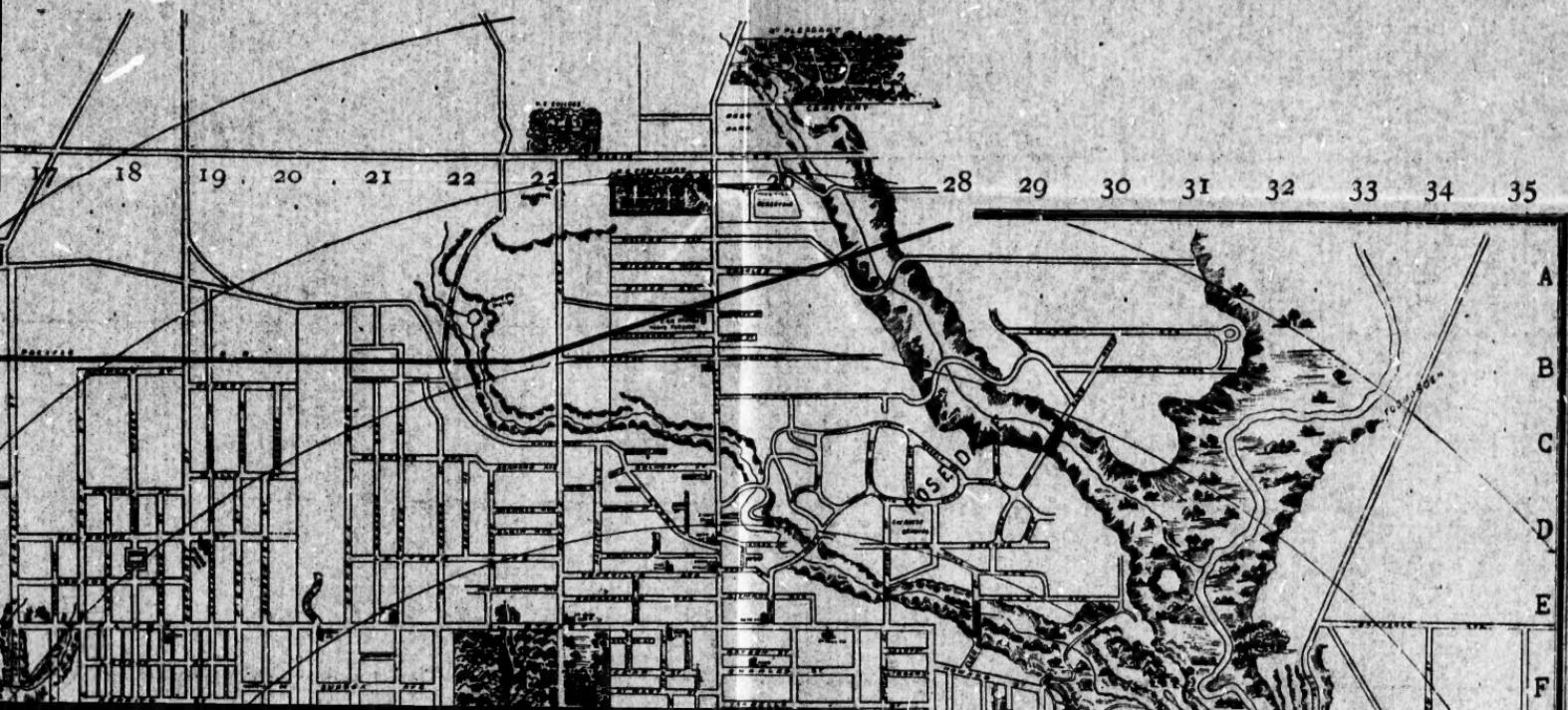
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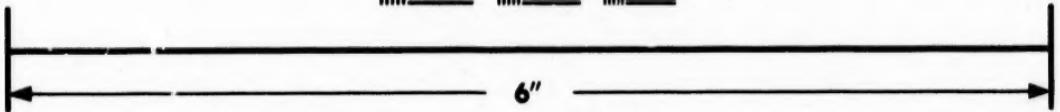
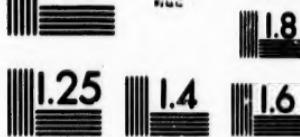


NEW INDEX TORONTO



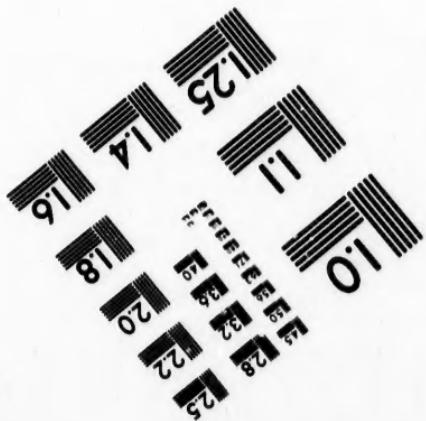
Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, by William Bryce, Toronto, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.





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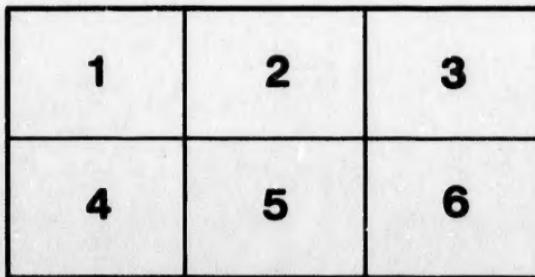
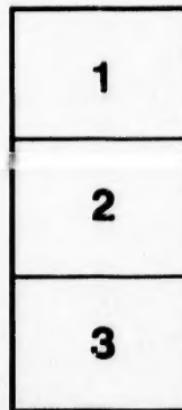
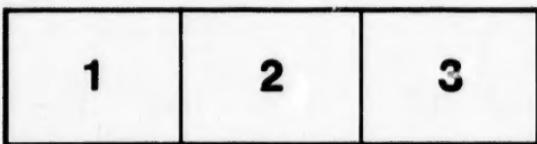
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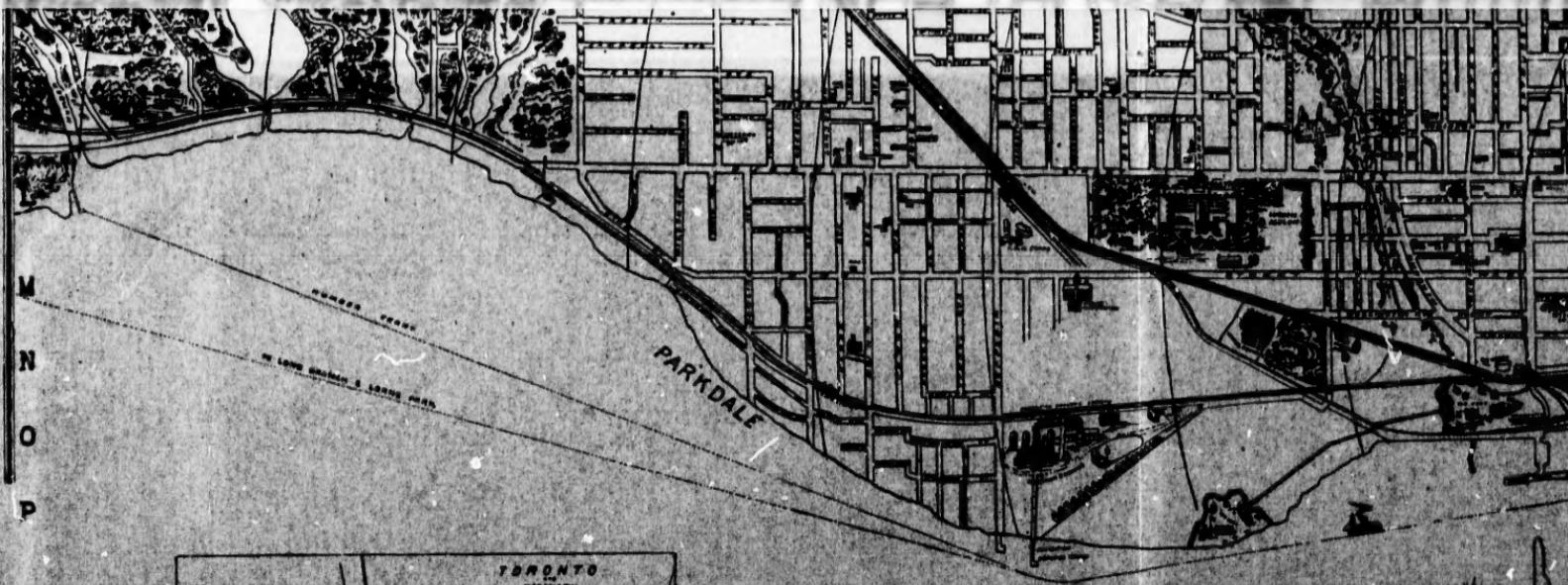
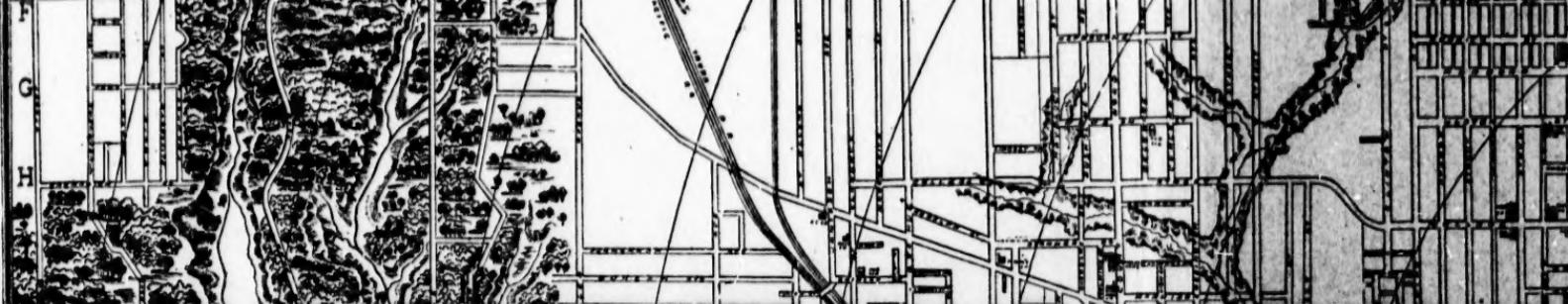
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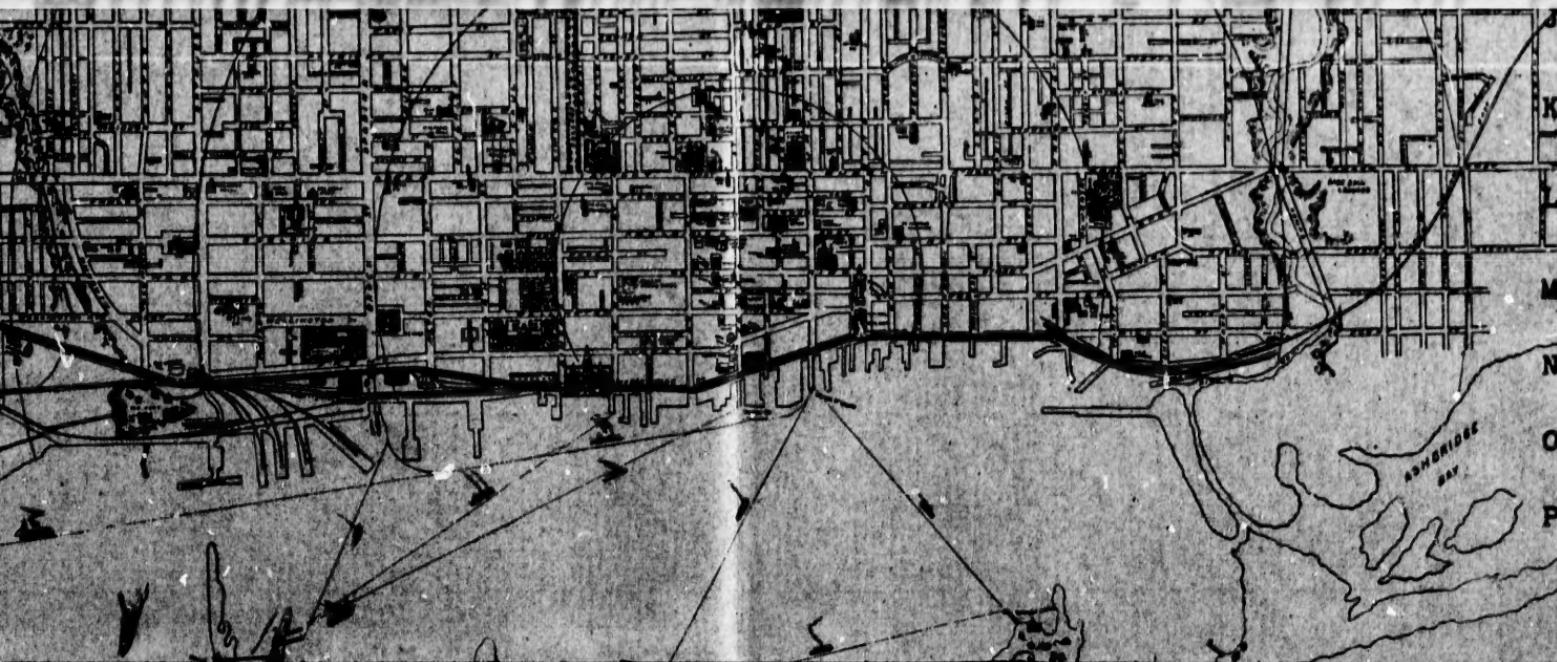
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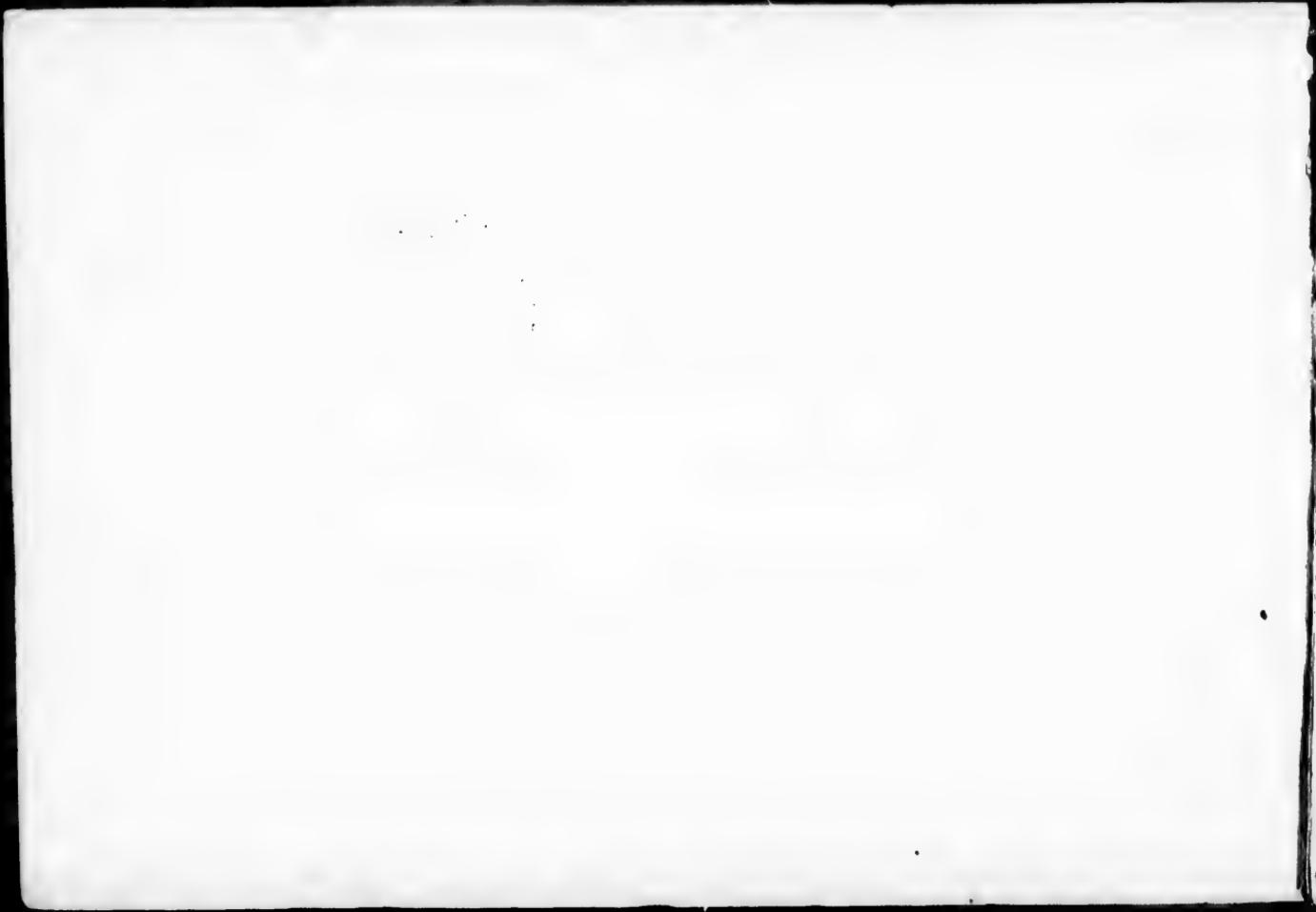




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BRYCE'S SOUVENIR GUIDE TO TORONTO.

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TORONTO OF TO-DAY;

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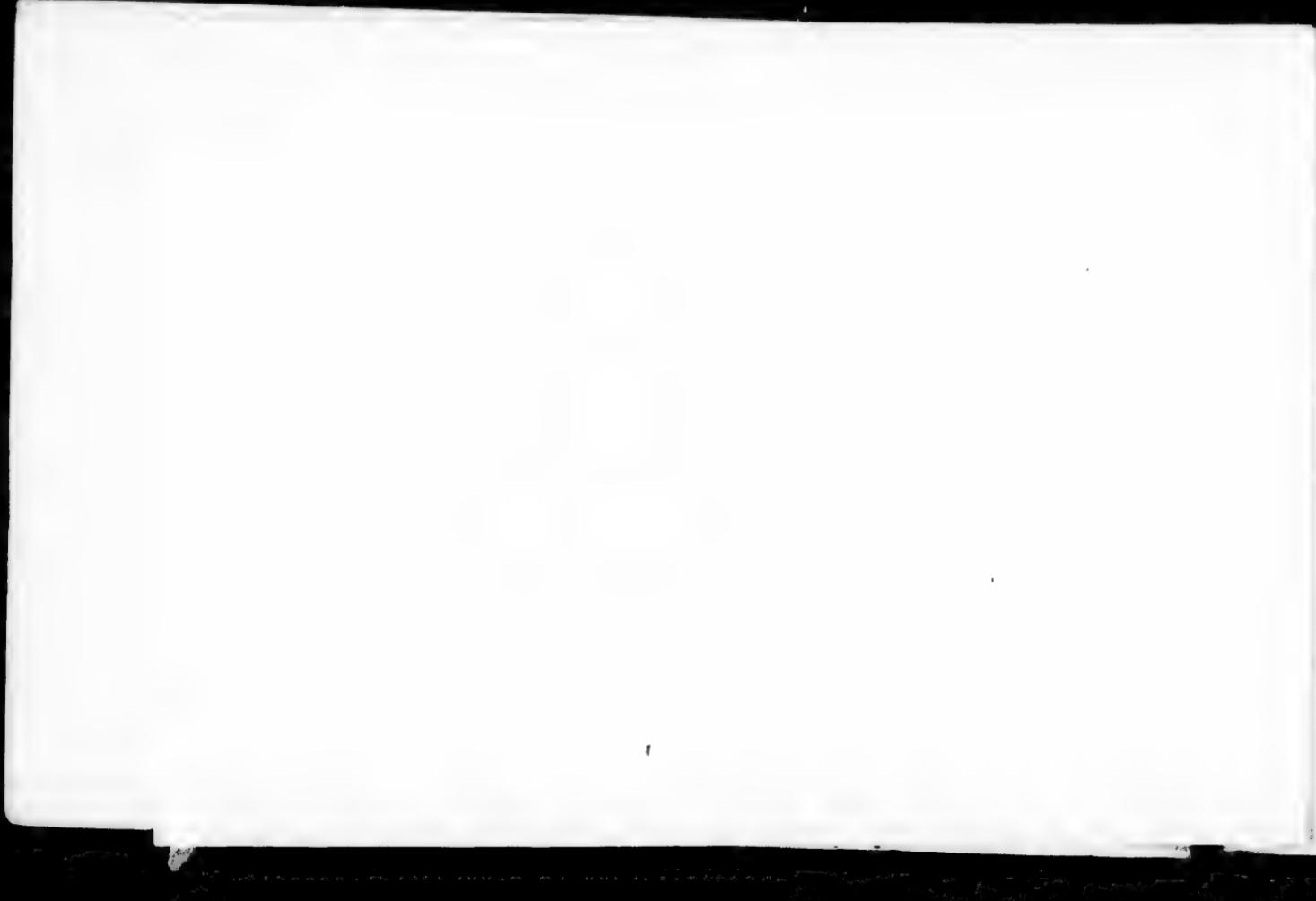
GLANCE AT THE PAST.

By G. MERCER ADAM,

Author of "The Canadian North-West; its History and its Troubles;" "Canada from Sea to Sea;" "Outline History of Canadian Literature," etc., etc.

Entered, according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, by
WILLIAM BRYCE, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

WILLIAM BRYCE, PUBLISHER, - TORONTO.





BRYCE'S SOUVENIR GUIDE TO TORONTO.

The Founding of Ontario.



T is not quite a hundred years since the first Lieutenant-Governor of the now great and thriving Province of Ontario came to the scene of his early administrative duties, which was then almost wholly a wilderness. Fifty years earlier, and before Canada passed forever from the dominion of France, Toronto was known only as a French stockade and trading-post, situate near the mouth of the Humber river, then Nature's highway of communication for Indian trapper or warrior to the Upper Lakes and the Far West. The name, Toronto (which means "a place of meeting") was, however, in early days applied somewhat generally to the region lying about Lake Simcoe, to the Humber river itself, as "the Pass at Toronto," meaning the waterway connecting Lake Ontario with Lakes Simcoe and Huron, the central channel of communication to the West, and therefore the likely "meeting-place" of French and Indian voyageurs and of roaming bands of the native tribes that peopled or frequented the district. But after the lapse of years it was found convenient to limit the area covered by the elastic term, and the name Toronto came to be applied exclusively to what its citizens now proudly designate "the Queen City of the West."

Begnings of York (now Toronto).

With the coming, in 1793, of Governor Simcoe, Toronto—or York, as it was at the time called—was ushered into existence, and the clearing then made was the beginning of the infant capital. Under this sturdy soldier-administrator of the old *régime*, the town rose at once, in name at least, to the dignity of the metropolis of Upper Canada, though at this early period both Kingston and Newark (Niagara) had better claims to the honour. Its earliest buildings were two large halls for the accommodation of the Provincial Legislature (which first met at Niagara) and the Courts of Justice, a vice-regal residence on the banks of the Don, and a fort and barracks for His Majesty's troops, erected at the mouth of the harbour. Almost concurrently with the erection of these buildings an arterial line of communication was cut by the soldiery for thirty miles through the virgin woods to the Holland River and the waterways to the North and West, while a post-road, traversing the Province, was also hewn out of the forest, giving access to the heart of the Peninsula and the old French settlements and English military posts at the Detroit and beyond.

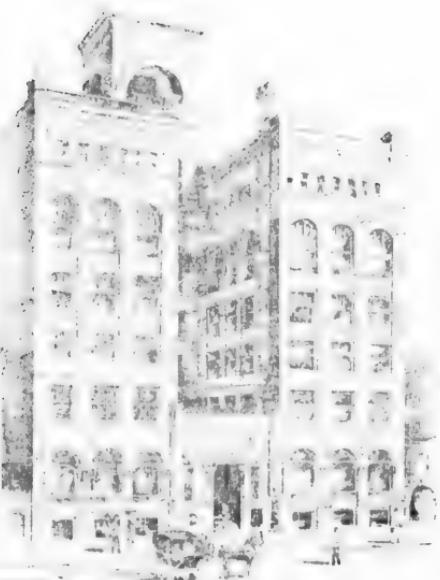
The human interest connected with the site of Toronto, at the period we have referred to, may be said exclusively to centre in the families of two Mississaga Indians whose solitary wigwams were pitched on the wooded shores of the harbour and lake. It is not a little curious at the present day to note that from these Indians, or from the representatives of the tribe, the intruding white man acquired the area on which the city is now built for the munificent sum of ten shillings, *plus* a little "fire water" (even the

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CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY



CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY



BRYCE'S SOUVENIR GUIDE TO TORONTO.

preamble of the Scott Act had not yet been evolved!), sundry trinkets dear to the aboriginal heart, and an occasional issue of that conventional Indian habiliment, a gay new blanket. Nor were the pictorial and natural aspects of the scene originally less primitive. The whole region was in a state of nature, for the forests clothed the land as with a garment, and, save for the occasional cry of musquash or loon, as they disported themselves in the waters of the bay, or the soft fall of an Indian paddle, the reign of solitude was supreme. An early writer makes the remark that in a circumference of 150 miles the Indians are the only neighbours of York.

Early Site of the City.

To the eye of the shrewd first Governor, however, the fine geographical position, the capacious and well-sheltered harbour, and the ready means of reaching the north and west by "the Pass at Toronto," strongly recommended the site of Toronto as a desirable one for a future great city and the immediate, if not permanent, Provincial capital. What has since been achieved has amply justified Governor Simcoe's choice. At first the growth of the town was slow, though it was aided by incoming bands of United Empire Loyalists, who, at the close of the American Revolution, gladly forfeited home and country to live on, even in a wilderness, under the Old Flag. But slow as was the growth, even what there was was interfered with and set back by the invading American forces in the War of 1812, which on two occasions burnt and sacked the town. Despite this, however, there was progress, for the solid qualities of the English race which had

and somewhat material age, not many of the community have the time, and some have not the inclination, to dip very deeply into local history; but the phenomenal growth of Toronto, and its majestic march at the head of the cities and towns of the Dominion, suggest as not inappropriate a glance along the lines of what may be termed the historical backbone of the Province's metropolitan life. Judged by Old World measurements, fifty or sixty years in the annals of a town is but the brief period covered by a single adult life. By the standard of the New World they are as "a cycle of Cathay." How eventful has been the period, not only in the history of Toronto, but in that of every portion of the country, do we find the marvellous record! In many instances, so incredible seems the transformation from the wilderness to the city, it requires some power of imagination to picture the primitive beginnings, or to realize and locate the period, when Nature had sway over the place. But, the while, more than Nature was being transformed. The whole aspect of things has in the space of a lifetime undergone change. Our good

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Look down the lists of Streets given below till you find the Street wanted; compare the reference to the letters running north to see the figures running east to west; at the intersecting point the name of the Street will be found.
 Example: M-26 refers to that point on the map where lines, if drawn from M to M and from 26 to 26 would intersect each other at the Toronto Street would be found at such intersection.

Abbe Lane (Parkdale)...	L11	Broadview Avenue	L23	Dalhousie	K97	Front E	N29	Kent	F17	Middleton	J19	Richmond West
Abell	L14	Brook Avenue	J12	Danforth Avenue	H81	Front W	N81	Kerr Lane	K91	Milan	K90	Bitchie Crescent
Adelaide East	M26	Brookton Avenue	I19	D'Arcy	J91	Fuller (Parkdale)	K10	Ketchum Avenue	D85	Mill	N20	River
Adelaide West	M26	Brooke Avenue	I18	Darling Avenue	F50	Finston	M81	King East	M27	Millstone Lane	M94	Robert W.
Admiral Road	D26	Brookfield	L15	Davenport Place	C24	Garden Ave. (Parkdale) J 6	M92	King West	M39	Mission Avenue	I95	Robert W.
Agnes	J94	Brown (Parkdale)	K11	Davenport Road	C98	George E.	M27	King (W. T. Junction) A 7	M10	Mississauga (Parkdale) ..O12	O12	Robinson
Albert	K95	Brownville Lane	G95	Davies Avenue	L28	George W.	C19	Kingsford	N92	Mitchell Avenue	L18	Bedouin Place
Alexander	H90	Brunswick Avenue	H20	Dean	J80	Gerrard E.	I86	Lake View Avenue	J15	Monck	L19	Rolyat
Alexander (W. T. Jun.)	C 2	Buchanan	I25	De Foe	M17	Gerrard W.	I88	Lake View Ave. (W. T. J.) D 3	H27	Montague Place	H27	Rose Avenue
Alice	K95	Bulwer	L21	Defries	K20	Gifford	I80	Lambton	F17	Morris	V21	Rose Ave. (W. T. Jun.)
Allen Avenue	J34	Cae Howell	J28	De Grassi	K34	Gildersleeve Avenue	I21	Langley Avenue	I81	Morrison	M30	Rose Ave. (Parkdale) ..O12
Alma	K18	Callendar (Parkdale)	L 9	Delaware Avenue	G14	Givens	K18	Lansdowne Ave. (Priddle) K10	K33	Munro	K23	Rosedale Road
Amelia	H30	Camden	L21	Denison Avenue	K80	Gladstone Avenue	L18	Lawn Ave. (W. T. Jun.) C 3	J25	Murray	K23	Rose
Anderson	J23	Cameron	L21	Derby	M50	Glen Road	F 26 & D20	Larch	K21	Murray (West Tor. Jun) E 2	K21	Roncavilles A.
Anne	J26	Campbell (Parkdale)	J 8	Dewson	G14	Gloucester	G25	Leader Lane	M26	Muter	J18	Roxborough
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would alight. With the advent of Simcoe, as we have shown, the scene changed, though at his coming the circumference of the future city was but the line of stake-pins of the Mississaga's hut.

Three years under this active administrator saw York (as it was then called) rise into existence. The same brief space saw Yonge Street cut through from Lake Ontario to the Holland River. The end of the century saw Castle Frank, the soldier-governor's residence on the Don, shoot its pinnacles over the pines on the high bluffs of the river and Russell Abbey made ready for the first meeting in York of the Upper Canada Parliament. More than simple must have been the attractions of the place when the next few years saw it visited by the Duke of Kent and the Marquis de Liancourt, and the town emerge into an emporium of commerce, a theatre of journalism, and the seat of the professions. But its rise was not wholly due to the enterprise of civilians or to the undisturbed pursuits of a time of peace. The rude nursings of war cradled the city's limbs

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ters running north to south, and to
intersect each other at right angles;

J19	Richmond West	L81	Sultan	F81
K90	Birchtree Crescent	B30	Bumach	L81
N90	River	K81	Surrey Place	H21
M94	Robert W.	H11	Sussex Avenue	F21
195	Robert W.	C20	Sword	L81
arkdale), O13	Bobbinson	K18	Sydenham	K80
18	Boden Place	D28	Symington	E 9
L19	Rolyat	J18	Tate	N81
H87	Rose Avenue	H90	Taylor	J51
J81	Rose Ave. (W. Tor. Jun B 2	J18	Tecumseh	N18
M80	Rose Ave. (Parkdale), O11	L25	Temperance	K25
K83	Rosedale Road	D86	Terulay	L25
J88	Moss	L82	Thompson	L83
For. Jun E 2	Broncosvalley A. (Pkd'te) K 7	H 8	Thompson	H 8
J18	Rexborough	C20	Thompson Avenue	H 8
L27	Roxas A. (W. Tor. Jun. D 2	Toronto	M 82	
			Toronto Opera House	M 82
			Treafeson Avenue	J18

Toronto General Hospital	I 81	Wycliffe College (Episcopal) H 80	North Toronto Junction, C.P.R. B 85
Lunatic Asylum	L 15	McMaster College (Baptist) F 21	Don Station, G. T. R. N 82
House of Providence	L 30	Victoria College (Methodist) F 81	City Hall Station, G. T. R. N 87
Home for Incurables (Parkdale)	N 11	Upper Canada College I 24	N. Parkdale, N. & N.W. Div. G.T.R. L 13
Mercor Reformatory	M 14	Model School J 86	North Parkdale, G.T.R. L 13
Central Prison	N 16	Collegiate Institute I 27	Bloor Street Station, G.T.R. F 8
Custom House	N 25	College of Physicians & Surgeons M 25	
Post Office	L 26	Lorrello Abbey N 81	

PUBLIC PARKS.

Rosedale Lacrosse Grounds	D 80	St. James' Cathedral (Episcop'l) M 87
Baseball Grounds	L 88	St. Michael's " (R. C.) K 86
House of Parliament	N 88	Metropolitan (Methodist) L 86
New House of Parliament	H 84	Jarvis Street (Baptist) I 87
Grand Opera House	M 85	Knox (Presbyterian) L 85
Toronto Opera House	M 85	St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) M 86
High Park	H 8	Bond Street (Congregational) K 86

CHURCHES.

St. James' Church

into lusty life. The year 1812 gave Dr. Strachan to York and took from the field of honour the gallant Brock. Three summers afterwards, despite Chauncey's sacking of the town, York visibly commenced to grow apace, and the first steamboat began its traffic on the lake. In 1815, the census enumerators record the town's possessions as 300 buildings, with a population of 2,500 souls. Ten years later, the Canada Land Company, under its Commissioner, John Galt, began its operations, the sciences of philosophy and natural history burst into local blossom, and society had its first Public Assembly and "Grand Ball." Now, we may be sure, the town was on its feet.

Presently Toronto neared the second great episode in its civic life. Sir John Colborne, in 1828, had come upon the scene, and four years previously Lyon Mackenzie had founded *The Colonial Advocate*. It was a period of great activity: Osgoode Hall was being built; the foundations of Upper Canada College were laid; the King's College (now the Toronto University) had been given its charter. With the town, however, it was not all smooth sailing. Personal government and the Family Compact bred political dissension, and the framework of the Province was shaken in its socket. It was the day of small trials and large grievances; of expulsions from the Legislature and petitions to the Assembly; of fierce harangues in Parliament, and violent arraignments in the Press. Even the incorporation of the city became a subject for wrangle, and its municipal system was founded amid the noise of faction and with the bitterness of party strife. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the population of the town rose to the neighbourhood of 10,000, and "Toronto" superseded the old appellation of York.

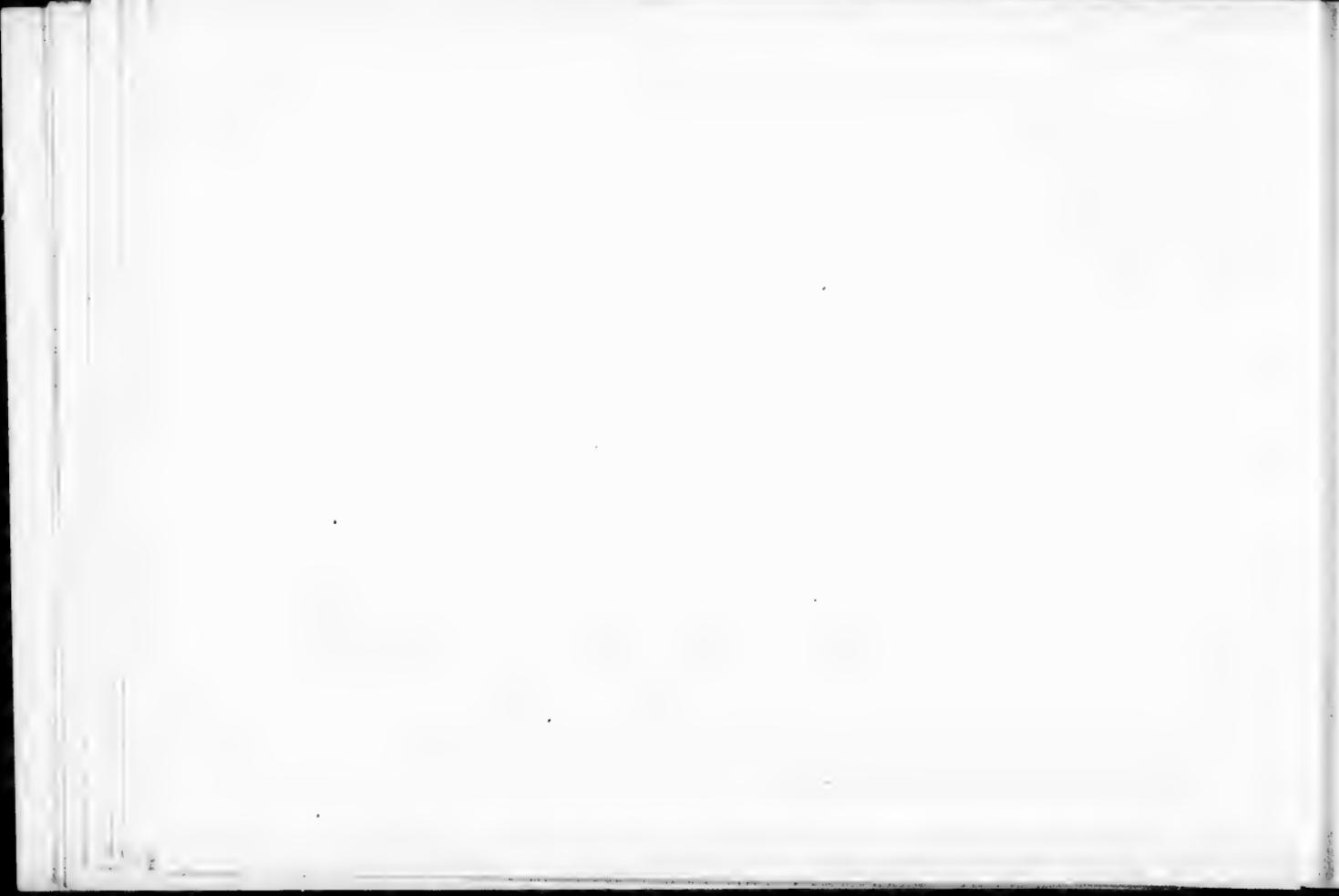
The year 1836 saw the arrival of Sir Francis Bond Head, with as he tells us in his

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Narrative, "Mackenzie's heavy book of lamentations in my portmanteau and my remedial instructions in my writing-case." Unfortunately, he was no political physician, and the air became quickly charged with the din of treasonable meetings, insurrectionary projects, appeals to the people, and the culmination of these heated vapourings—the rebel Mackenzie "rising" and the *emeute* on Montgomery's farm. From now to the Union of the Provinces the city had a "bad spell," and it required all Lord Durham's astuteness to conciliate disaffection and restore the reign of public confidence and good feeling. This, in some measure, was accomplished, and Toronto took another leap on the highway of civic progress, and extended its branching arms over the old Sydenham Road (now Bloor Street) and the bay. It may help the reader, who is familiar only with the Toronto of to-day, to form some idea of the condition from which the city emerged, if we quote a description of the place at the period of the Rebellion, though it is to be said, the writer was no doubt suffering at the time from a fit of "the blues." The painter of the scene is Mrs. Jameson, the celebrated author, and wife of the then Chancellor of Upper Canada. Says her petulant ladyship :

"A little ill-built town, on low land, at the bottom of a frozen bay, with one very ugly church, without tower or steeple; some government offices, built of staring red brick, in the most tasteless, vulgar style imaginable; three feet of snow all around; and the grey, sullen, wintry lake, and the dark gloom of the pine forest bounding the prospect; such seems Toronto to me now."

Subsequently, in the work from which this extract is taken (*Winter Studies and Summer Rambles*), Mrs. Jameson gave a brighter and more cheerful account of the place.

The next decade was marked by the administrations of Lord Sydenham, Sir Charles Metcalfe, and Lord Elgin. The institutions of the country were now rapidly taking shape, and reforms were correcting the evils which retarded progress and kept the people in turmoil. With "the fifties" came the age of railways and the impetus they gave to the opening up of the Province and the centralization in Toronto of the brain and muscle that were to give it more vigorous life. The succeeding ten years opened auspiciously with the visit of the Prince of Wales, and inaugurated an era of higher evolution, and of remarkable social, industrial, and intellectual advancement. The population, which in 1851 was 30,000, ten years later was 45,000, and in 1871 touched 57,000. From 1861 to 1871 the city gained no little advantage from the Civil War in the neighbouring States, though this, in some measure, was discounted by disturbances on the frontier, and by losses occasioned by the Fenian Raids. In the birth of the Dominion, and in the giving to the capital a permanent Provincial Parliament, Toronto scored a further success and turned over a fresh leaf in the volume of progress. Within the last twenty years no city on the continent has relatively made greater headway, and on every hand are seen the indications, which a near future must realize, of a still faster and more phenomenal growth.

Statistics of the City's Growth.

As a rule, statistical tables are uninteresting reading; and we shall not therefore attempt anything elaborate in figures. Some brief statistics, however, may be permitted us, as a record of Toronto's wonderful progress. What that progress has been may be

BRYCE'S SOUVENIR GUIDE TO TORONTO.

am, Sir Charles rapidly taking kept the people but they gave to the brain and years opened an era of higher ement. The in 1871 touched Civil War in the disturbances on th of the Dom- Toronto scored Within the last y, and on every faster and more

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gleaned from the fact alone, that within the space of a generation its population has trebled twice over! In 1851, as we have seen, the population was 30,000; the value of assessable property was nearly fifteen millions; and the imports were one million. Ten years later, the population had grown to 45,000; the assessed value of real property within the municipality was almost twenty millions; while the imports had risen to nearly three millions. Against these figures let us place those which mark the modern era of the city's growth. The increase will perhaps be best shown if we take the last fifteen years and quote the figures by quinquennial periods under each head:

Population, 1879, 75,000; 1884, 105,000; 1889, 172,000!

Value of Assessable Property, 1879, \$50,000,000; 1884, \$66,000,000; 1889, \$115,000,000!

City Revenue, 1879, \$1,126,653; 1884, \$1,389,377; 1889, \$2,196,615!

Imports, 1879, \$12,000,000; 1884, \$17,000,000; 1889, \$22,000,000!

Toronto has a civic debt of over eight millions, against which however it owns productive property within the corporation of over ten millions. It is at present (1889) increasing its debt by some three millions of dollars, but for necessary and useful purposes, such as the erection of a new Court House and municipal buildings; for addition to the public school buildings; for water works and public parks extension; for new main sewers construction; and for straightening the channel of the Don.

The strides in population, in imports, and in the value of ratable property are matched by Toronto's growth and development in other directions, and by the status to

which the city has risen as the great mart and distributing centre of industry and commerce. The motive power of the city's wonderful advancement, of course, is money, aided by the ability, the energy and the shrewdness of its men of business, and by the brawn and muscle of the toilers behind them. Its financial resources may be judged from the fact that there are fourteen banks (exclusive of branches and Savings Banks) and as many more loan societies, besides a host of building and investment societies; insurance, trust and deposit companies, the aggregate capital of which, it is estimated, cannot be far short of a hundred and fifty millions!

The intellectual and moral growth of Toronto, represented by the universities, colleges, schools and institutes, and by the churches of all denominations, which latter have given it the appellation of "the city of churches," is no less gratifying. According to a recent census, there are within the municipal bounds of Toronto, 26 Episcopal churches, 2 Reformed Episcopal, 25 Methodist churches, 20 Presbyterian, 11 Baptist, 9 Catholic, 1 Catholic Apostolic, 7 Congregational, 4 of the denomination of the "Christian" church, 1 Unitarian, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Jewish Synagogue, and some six miscellaneous places of worship—in all 114 churches, exclusive of mission houses, and the headquarters and branch barracks of the Salvation Army. Did space permit, we might give equally gratifying statistics as to the number and capacity of the public and secondary schools, of the various colleges and seminaries of learning, and of the extent and development of the local Press, with its myriad daily, weekly and monthly issues. In these respects, as regards the religious welfare, the education and the enlightenment of the people, as well as with respect to the position the city holds as a trading and

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manufacturing centre, it will be seen how far the Toronto of to-day has advanced from the embryo capital of the Simcoe *régime*, or even from the "Muddy Little York" of its medieval history.

Attractions as a Place of Residence.

On other accounts, however, may the citizens of Toronto felicitate themselves on the city's growth and development. To it, we know, the rich Province of Ontario, with not a little of the great North-West, is tributary. It has become a vast commercial emporium, a great railway centre, the literary "hub" of the Dominion, the Mecca of tourists, an Episcopal and Arch-Episcopal See and the ecclesiastical headquarters of many denominations, the seat of the law courts, the Provincial Legislature, the universities, colleges and great schools of learning. But, in addition to all these, it has become an attractive place of residence. The shaded streets, the parks, the cool breezes from the lake, with a pull to the Humber, or to the many readily accessible resorts on the water front extending east and west of the city, yachting on the lake, an afternoon trip to Niagara, Grimsby, Hamilton or St. Catharines, or a run up over Sunday to the Muskoka lakes and the Georgian Bay, make a summer residence in the Provincial metropolis a joy and delight. Nor are the means of passing the winter enjoyably and instructively—with access to libraries, museums and art-galleries, besides the attractions of lectures, concerts, operas, etc.,—less pleasing or abundant. But Toronto has attractions to others than tourists and strangers: to our own people in different parts of the Dominion, and particularly to

the youth of both sexes in our country towns,—not only at Fair times, but at all seasons of the year,—a visit to the Provincial metropolis, in its stimulus to the intellectual life, is becoming more and more an education. Besides its varied modern life and its commercial and intellectual activities, Toronto is not lacking in an historic past, and, as antiquity goes in the New World, it has not a little to feed and to gratify the historic memory. In this utilitarian age this may not count for much, except with the antiquary and the literary and historical student. Such we can imagine, however, wending their way to the site of the Old Fort, just west of the Queen's Wharf, where, in 1813, over two hundred o' an invading American force were, with their leader, blown into the air.

The City's Pioneers and Modern Workers.

Nor will the restful and picturesque cemeteries that slope down to the classic Don fail to draw the historical student who has vividly in his mind the stirring events and the burning questions of an earlier time. Here, where sleep the city's honoured dead, may be seen the granite column which filial affection has reared to the loving memory of that ardent patriot Robert Baldwin. Near by are the last resting-places of statesmen, chief justices, chancellors, judges, the chiefs of commerce and industry, and numberless now forgotten men, whose names were once "household words" in the early days of Upper Canada. Nor will the University, the colleges, the churches, the museums, the art rooms, the public libraries, with the offices of those great agencies of public opinion,

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the city dailies, be omitted by the visitor to the now cosmopolitan city. On all sides will the intelligent observer, as he makes the tour of the rapidly-growing capital, find material to interest and doubtless to instruct him. Nor can we imagine him failing to pay his respects to the many distinguished citizens among the judiciary and the heads of colleges in Toronto, or to the large circle who as politicians, *littérateurs*, journalists, clergymen, educationists, or men of commerce, are doing the country's work, and in their sphere are creditably aiding to build up our young but progressive nation.

The City and How to See it.

The visitor to Toronto, whether he arrives by boat at one of the wharves, or by rail at the Union Station, will hardly fail to be impressed by the extent of the traffic that will instantly meet his eyes on landing and making his way to one or other of the hotels, or to the various lines of street railway which branch off from the neighbourhood of the Esplanade to all parts of the city. The city covers an area some six miles in breadth (*i.e.*, parallel with the lake) by three miles in depth (*i.e.*, N. and S., or running back from the water front). It lies flat, with a rising inclination towards the northern limits. The streets, which are well paved and lighted, are neatly laid out, regularly built, and cross each other, almost without deviation, at right angles. It is computed that there are 200 miles of streets within the limits of the city. The chief streets devoted to retail business are King and Queen, running parallel with the bay and a few blocks north of it, and

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Yonge Street, cleaving the city in twain and extending to the northern limits of the County of York. The area of the business portion of the city occupied by the large wholesale houses, the banks, financial institutions, loan and insurance companies, the government and municipal offices, etc., may be indicated as that between Front and the Esplanade and Adelaide Street, and between Bay Street and the Market. The residential part of the city lies chiefly to the north and west of the business section, and is well set off and ornamented by neat villas and rows of detached or semi-detached houses, with boulevards, lawns and fine shade trees. The best way to see the city, its principal buildings and places of interest, the tourist will find, is to take a carriage (which can be hired for one dollar an hour) and make two tours, starting, say, from the intersection of Yonge and Front Streets—one embracing all the sights to the east and north, the other all that

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foundations are to-day (1889) being laid of a large and elegant building for the purposes of the Toronto Board of Trade.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—This fine building combines elegance and grace with massiveness and substantiality, typical of the solid character of Toronto's commerce. The Custom House, with the examining warehouse in the rear, are indicative of the new architectural era which we have reached in Toronto, and are fine examples of artistic designing in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The sculptured faces and figures and the other fine work in stone cutting on the building reveal exceptional art taste. The "Long Room," where the entries are made, is well worth a visit. The Customs business done at this port rates the city the second port of entry in the Dominion, and marks it the great commercial emporium of the Province. The annual value of the imports is not far short of twenty millions. There is a staff employed of nearly seventy clerks, including landing-waiters, surveyors and examining officers.

BANK OF MONTREAL.—The exterior and interior beauty of the building recently erected for the first of our banking corporations in Canada is a matter of just pride to the citizens of Toronto. The structure, which is but one storey in height, replaces a building which has long been identified with this substantial institution. The corner, on which it stands, with its trees, its chattering birds, and enclosed patch of grass, has a sort of Threadneedle Street air about it; and the reminiscence of London is more striking as one walks inside the dome-covered building and views the spacious, richly-gilt, octagonal room, with its metal-screened banking sections, its circular counter, its hoards of money,

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and throng of merchants and other customers going and coming. The building is of Ohio stone, nearly square in shape, and the style is that of the French Renaissance. On the two street facings are some finely-carved columns, with emblematic designs below the caps, supporting a cut stone cornice and pediment, above which again is a cut stone screen with a carved balustrade. The capital of the bank is twelve millions.

From this centre radiate streets given up to commerce, whose massive warehouses may be seen on all sides, each business firm seeming to vie with one another in domiciling itself in elegant and commodious premises, with the best facilities for handling and displaying goods and for comfortably doing business. At the north-east corner is the new building, now in course of erection, for the Toronto Board of Trade, and a block and a half westward is the far-famed hostelry, "The Queen's." Just beyond the latter, on the Esplanade, is the Union Station, the provincial metropolitan terminus of the two great railway corporations of Canada, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railroad Companies. A little further westward is the Northern and North-Western Railroad Station; and half way thither, on the block to the north, stand the present time-scarred buildings—pending the erection in the Queen's Park of a more fit and imposing structure—devoted to the uses of the Parliament of the Province and the Departmental bureaux. Proceeding northward on Yonge Street, we come at the intersection of Wellington upon the Bank of British North America, and the office of the Traders' Bank; east and west of these are the headquarters of the financial corporations—the Standard, Ontario, Toronto, and Imperial Banks, the local branches of the Merchants' Bank, the Union Bank of Lower Canada, and two Canadian and American mercantile agencies, together with

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the offices, surrounded by congeries of wires, of the Great North-Western and the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Companies. Pursuing our way still northward, we pass the Canadian Express offices, the present head office—about to be removed to a new and enlarged site on King Street—of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and finally reach the city's most central point, the intersection of King and Yonge Streets, at the south-west corner of which stands the Dominion Bank. Here the dense traffic and throng of vehicles will not permit of more than a moment's pause, though the visitor, who is on foot, will no doubt be tempted to turn aside to have a look into the shops or the shop windows, the contents of which furnish impressive proof of the city's wealth and buying capacity, as well as of the enterprise and taste of its native manufacturing and importing houses.

Proceeding eastward on King Street, we pass the offices of several of the great city dailies, the organ of Liberalism, **THE GLOBE**, **THE WORLD** (Independent), and the branch office of **THE EMPIRE**, the Toronto representative of Canadian Toryism. Here are many of the finest retail stores in the city. Presently, we reach Toronto Street, at the upper end of which is the Post Office. The proximity of this useful and thronged institution has attracted to the neighbourhood a number of the leading financial and money-lending institutions, insurance companies, and business corporations.

POST OFFICE :—This handsome building situate on Adelaide, at the head of Toronto Street, is, with the Custom House, the property of the Dominion Government, and is one of the most substantial and elegant edifices in the city. It is constructed of richly

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wrought Ohio stone, with a finely carved *façade*, with the Royal arms over the entrance, and from the dome or Mansard roof the Union Jack may generally be seen flying. Its volume of business ranks it first among the post offices of the Dominion; and with its branches in various sections of the city and its system of pillar boxes and street delivery it abundantly meets the wants of the citizens. It has a staff of nearly 200 employees, including mail clerks, letter sorters and postmen.

In Toronto Street is the RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, a cut stone building, after the Graeco-Ionic order of architecture; and alongside are the MASONIC BUILDINGS, containing a fine hall and the various offices of the Masonic order. In the neighbourhood, also, is the Court House, and the local Scotland Yard, the headquarters of the POLICE DEPARTMENT and the FIRE BRIGADE. Regaining King Street, and turning eastward, we come upon ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL. This fine historic edifice rears its noble spire to the heavens from a suitable enclosure at the intersection of King and Church Streets. It is the third edifice of its name, fire having consumed its early prototypes. The building is in the Gothic style, of the early English period, and is built of red brick, dressed with Ohio stone. Its length is about 200 feet, the width of transept 95 feet, and the height to the ridge crestings 84 feet. At its entrance is a great tower, with fine peal of bells and an illuminated clock; and from the tower a graceful spire shoots aloft, some 300 feet from the ground. It has a grand nave and spacious aisles, with apsidal chancel, underneath which in a crypt, sleep the first Bishop of Toronto, John Strachan, D.D., and its long-time rector, the beloved Dean Grasett. There are galleries on the three sides, that on the south being appropriated to the uses of the organist and choir.

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THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, immediately to the north of the Cathedral, at the intersection of Church and Adelaide Streets, is well worth a visit. The nucleus of the institution was the old Toronto Mechanics' Institute, which, on the passing of the Free Library Act—a bit of intelligent and far-seeing Provincial legislation—became merged into the Free Public Library. It is supported by an annual municipal tax, of nearly \$30,000, some portion of which is devoted to the maintenance of branches in the northern and western parts of the city. There is a spacious reading-room, abundantly supplied with magazines and newspapers, local and foreign, a well-selected lending library of some 60,000 volumes, including a valuable comprehensive reference department, the gift, in the main, of a public-spirited citizen. It is under the supervision of an able and experienced chief librarian, Mr. James Bain, jr., who is assisted by two zealous deputies, and a corps of intelligent young women.

A little further southward, on King, is the ST. LAWRENCE HALL, in rear of which are the chief markets of the city, the CITY HALL and corporation offices, soon however to be removed to more central and commodious buildings, the ARMOURY, and DRILL SHED of the Militia local corps, and the east end station of the Northern & North-Western R.R. To the east of this, there is little that will interest the sight-seer, unless he has the tastes of an antiquary, for the city has grown north and west of its old time Mayfair, and site of the primitive Westminster, the first Provincial Parliament Buildings, and the cradling-place of Toronto. Crossing the Don river, the old eastern limits of the city, there is, however, a pleasant drive to Norway and Scarboro' Heights, in the vicinity of which is Woodbine Park, Toronto Race Course, and Victoria Park, a lake-side summer resort of the citizens.

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Returning to the Market, the visitor to the city will do well to proceed up Jarvis, the finest residential street in Toronto, on which he will find, in the Baptist Church at the corner of Gerrard, one of the most beautiful specimens of church architecture the city can boast of. Just above is the **TORONTO COLLEGiate INSTITUTE**, one of the best of the secondary schools in the Province, with a high record of University honours. If we are not mistaken, it is, moreover, the oldest educational institution in the city, being one of the original Royal Grammar schools endowed by the Crown shortly after the creation of Upper Canada as a Province. It has nine masters, and has accommodation for 400 pupils. The Rector is Arch. MacMurchy, M.A. Occupying a square, some ten acres in extent, flanked by Gerrard, Carlton, and Sherbourne Streets, are the beautiful **HORTICULTURAL GARDENS** and **PAVILION**. This shrine of Flora is owned by a private company, but is leased to the Corporation, and is open to the public every day from 6 a.m. till dusk. The grounds are laid out with great taste, and with a fine eye for floral adornment. Within the enclosure is a tastefully designed music hall, used as a concert and ball room, and occasionally for public banquets, floral shows, and other displays and entertainments.

Proceeding northward, either by Jarvis or by Sherbourne Streets, we come to Bloor Street and **ROSEDALE RAVINE**, across which are thrown two fine bridges, which give access to a beautiful suburb of Toronto and to delightful drives about the Valley of the Don. In the neighbourhood, on the city's side, at the top of Parliament Street, are the old burial sites, the **NECROPOLIS** and **ST. JAMES' CEMETERY**, where sleep, amid the sombre pines that flank the Don, relieved by blossoming shrubs and flower *parterres*, "the rude

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forefathers of the hamlet"—the old time "Little York" with their offspring of a later generation.

On the hither side of the Ravine, a pleasant drive by hill and dale will conduct one to the RESERVOIR, the great storehouse of the city's water supply, drawn from the lake by powerful pumping engines on the Esplanade. At Deer Park, a little further to the north, is MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY another quiet "city of the dead," picturesquely situated, and bidding fair in time to rival "Greenwood," "Bethnal Green," or "Père la Chaise." Immediately west of Deer Park, a vast northern suburb of Toronto is now growing up, north of the ridge which long hemmed in the city in this region. Here is the site, surrounded by spacious playground, of the fine new buildings in course of erection for Upper Canada College. Our drive will take us back by Yonge Street and Yorkville, a once out-lying suburb of Toronto, but now well within its limits. In this section of the city, called North Toronto, there is a station of the Canada Pacific R. R., and to it a line of tram-cars ply every few minutes. In the neighbourhood is Bloor Street, long the northern limit of the city proper, now one of the most attractive residential thoroughfares of the metropolis.

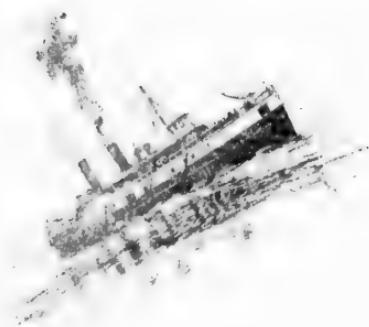
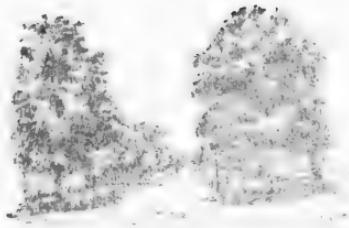
The Education Department, and the School System.

Continuing our drive city-ward, by Yonge Street, we shall do well to turn eastward into Gerrard, to reach St. James' Square, on the northern side of which are the College of Pharmacy and an elegant Presbyterian Church, and, on the southern side, the Holy Apostolic Church. In the centre of the square, in an attractive enclosure, are THE

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EDUCATION OFFICE, NORMAL and MODEL SCHOOL BUILDINGS. Here are the headquarters of the educational system of the Province, presided over by the Hon. G. W. Ross, M.P.P., Minister of Education. These fine buildings, the corner stone of which was laid in 1851, by Lord Elgin, the then Governor-General, have approaches from three streets, the grounds of the south front being tastefully laid out in gay and artistically arranged *parterres*. The main building has a frontage of 185 feet, with a depth at the flanks of 85 feet. There is a fine Roman-Doric *façade*, having for its centre four stone pilasters the full height of the building, with pediment, surmounted by an open Doric cupola. Opposite the main entrance, which is intersected by a corridor, the entire length of the building, is a semi-circular theatre or lecture-room, with busts of notable personages on brackets and pedestals round the walls. The lower floor of the front of the building is used as offices, the Minister's audience room, and the library. Upstairs is the art gallery and museum, containing a large and miscellaneous collection of pictures and statuary, copies of the Old Masters and other famous paintings, with models of Assyrian and Egyptian sculpture. The buildings annexed are used as a Model School for the youth of both sexes, and a Normal School for the professional training of teachers. For nearly forty years, as the writer has elsewhere observed (see " Picturesque Canada"—Toronto section) these buildings have been the nursery of the educational system of Ontario, a system originated, and for nearly a quarter of a century administered, by the late Rev. Dr. Ryerson. This honoured founder of our school system, who was designated Chief Superintendent of Education, has an able, zealous and experienced successor in the person of the present head of the department, who is styled Minister of Education.

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In the grounds of the Education Office a monument has recently been erected to the memory of Dr. Ryerson.

In connection with the Education Office it will not be amiss to direct the attention of the visitor to Toronto to the many excellent PUBLIC SCHOOLS maintained by the city, with the aid of a Government grant. There are nearly thirty of these in various parts of the town and suburbs, most of them large, commodious and handsome buildings. They are all well equipped, and are conducted by competent headmasters, aided by an efficient staff. The largest of these institutions are Ryerson, Dufferin, Wellesley Street and Victoria Street schools. The head offices of the city schools are on York Street, corner of Richmond. Mr. James Hughes is City School Inspector.

ST. MICHAEL'S, AND METROPOLITAN CHURCH.

Continuing our drive, and going south by Bond Street, we pass a fine edifice, in the style of Early English Gothic, with a handsome tower and spire, belonging to the Congregational body. The pastor is the Rev. Dr. Wild. A little to the southward is the Loretto Convent, and at the intersection of Shuter Street is St. MICHAEL'S (R. C.) CATHEDRAL. The building, which extends from Bond to Church Street, with an entrance also from Shuter, is massive and lofty. It has a fine tower and spire, and within the sacred edifice are several valuable paintings and ornate altars. In the spacious grounds adjoining, known as McGill Square, stands one of the largest ecclesiastical edifices on this side of the Atlantic and perhaps the greatest adornment to Toronto, the METROPOLI-

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TAN (METHODIST) CHURCH. This fine edifice may be said to owe its origin to the denominational zeal and ability of the Rev. Dr. Morley Punshon, who for some time made Toronto his home, and did much for Methodism in Canada. The building is of fine white brick, with cut stone dressings, and is in the Franco-Gothic style of architecture, fourteenth century period. Its dimensions are 214 ft. by 104 ft., with a tower at the south-east angle 16 ft. square and nearly 200 ft. in height. There are two other towers, 122 ft. in height, at the northern end, at the junction of the main building with the lecture-room. The interior of the building, the general design and harmony of the whole, excite much admiration. Its seating capacity is 2,500. It is said to have the finest organ in the city.

Immediately to the south, on Queen Street east, is a building with a fine hall, erected by the Orange Order for the County of York. In the rear, on Richmond Street, is the CANADIAN INSTITUTE, with a library and lecture hall, supported by the *savants* of the city and those interested in scientific research. On Yonge Street, which we now regain, will be found the new and attractive home, near Gerrard Street, of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION; and branching off a little westward will be found in succession as we descend Yonge Street, the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, the gay buildings of the SALVATION ARMY; on Queen Street, KNOX CHURCH and SHAFESBURY HALL; and on Adelaide Street, "The Grand" and Toronto Opera Houses. Yonge Street Arcade, opposite Temperance Street, will attract attention as we regain the intersection of Yonge and King, and turn westward to commence our second drive "to see the sights of the city."

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King Street West.

This part of King Street bids fair to eclipse the older portion east of Yonge, for, besides the many fine buildings that at present grace the street, and impress the visitor with the wealth and enterprise of the city, numerous and costly additions are now being made, which will give the palm to this business section of Toronto. Here are now in course of erection, the new offices of the CANADA LIFE ASSOCIATION, and the central and finely situated quarters of the CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. When these buildings are completed, the architectural display in this neighbourhood will be something to boast of. Already it includes the DOMINION BANK, the NORTH OF SCOTLAND CHAMBERS, the MANNING ARCADE, MOLSONS BANK, the office of "THE TELEGRAM" newspaper, and the imposing building, at the north-west corner of King and Bay Streets, owned by "THE MAIL" Printing and Publishing Co. Close by, on Bay Street is THE NATIONAL CLUB, and to the south are some remarkably fine wholesale stores and manufacturing establishments. On Wellington Street is the REFORM CLUB, and on York, the TORONTO CLUB, south of the ROSSIN HOUSE, Toronto's most commodious, and withal well-managed and well-equipped hotel. At the other corners, at the intersection of King and York, are the REVERE HOUSE, PALMER HOUSE, and METROPOLE HOTEL; with the WALKER HOUSE and ST. JAMES HOTEL at the foot of York, in proximity to the UNION STATION.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Proceeding westward on King, Presbyterianism, of the Old Scotch Establishment sort, rears a noble fane, with an Old World Minster front, and a lofty Norman tower,

that takes one back in imagination more than half a dozen centuries, save for the absence of the marks left by the tooth of time and an encrusting mass of ivy. At the corner of Simcoe Street stands, in massive outline, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, one of the grand ornaments of the city. The church is built of Georgetown rubble, with Ohio stone facings, varied, in the arches and bands, by red-brown blocks from Queenston. The windows are arched, as are the King Street entrances, of which there are three, with elaborate carvings, the doorways being flanked by finely-polished red granite pillars. The interior is elegant and roomy.

Government House.

The elegant residence (immediately to the west of St. Andrew's Church) of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province has a charming setting of floral terraces and spacious lawns, with a fine fringe, within a new and airy enclosure, of ornamental trees and shrubs. The style of architecture is the Modern French. The interior is handsome, with grand hall and staircase, spacious reception rooms, and a fine ball room and conservatory. To the historical student the many life-size oil portraits of the late Governors of Ontario and of the older *régime*, in Upper Canada, are an attraction.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Charmingly and centrally situated, and occupying the block between Simcoe and John, with a fine approach from King Street, stands the favourite educational institution of the Province, UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. As antiquity goes in the New



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World, the College may be said to have a venerable foundation; and with the hallowed flavour of age, it not only keeps but increases its repute as an institution abreast with the times, and one that may favourably compare with the best of the great English Public Schools, such as Eton, Winchester, Harrow, and Rugby. Founded by Sir John Colborne, in 1829, it had the good fortune to be then well endowed by the Crown; but recently this has somewhat proved its undoing, for the Legislature, with socialistic fervour, attacked the College as a privileged institution, deprived it of its endowment, and decreed its removal with the sale of its time-honoured site. Its future habitation is to be in spacious grounds beyond the bluff in the extreme north of the city, where suitable buildings are now in course of erection. With an able and zealous principal (George Dickson, M.A.), a large and well-equipped staff, and honours and traditions that ought to count for something, even in an age given over to democracy, public opinion and the spirit of its *alumni* will not suffer, we may be sure, its sun to set. Within the present grounds of the institution are the residences of many of the masters, the College Boarding Houses, with accommodation for 150 boys, a fine gymnasium, armoury, and playground.

OLD HISTORIC RESIDENCES, AND OSGOODE HALL.

Turning northward, on John, and skirting the College cricket-ground on the one side and "The Arlington" hotel on the other, we pass "BEVERLEY HOUSE," the historic home of the late Chief Justice, Sir John Beverley Robinson. At the head of the street we see another historic residence—the oldest and most attractive in the city—"THE GRANGE,"

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built by the late Judge Boulton, and still in the possession of a member of the family by marriage, the wife of Professor Goldwin Smith. In the beautifully-kept grounds, ample and well-trimmed lawns, with ancient elms placidly looking down upon the scene, "The Grange" recalls a bit of Old England. At the intersection of Queen Street, the visitor will do well to turn eastwards towards OSGOODE HALL, the high court of Themis. Here, in some six acres of ornamental ground, are the great law courts of the Province, and the Library and Convocation Hall of the Law Society of Upper Canada. The place is, with the Provincial University, the Mecca of Toronto sight-seers. Under its roof, as the writer has elsewhere said, the visitor will feel alike the influences of art and the majesty of law; the portraits of the judges that look down from the walls will impress him with a sense of the power that inheres in learning and dignity. The Hall takes its name from the Hon. Wm. Osgoode, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, who was appointed in 1792; the Law Society dates its incorporation thirty years later.

COLLEGE AVENUE.

Leaving this beautiful building, the visitor will do well to turn into the Queen Street COLLEGE AVENUE, where, if the day be one in summer, he will get a glimpse of sylvan beauty such as rarely meets the eye. For the tourist the city has no sight so charming, unless it be a view of the bay on a still afternoon when the setting sun paves it with flame. A mile of chestnuts and maples flank a carriage drive and pathway, which in the vista, opens out on the Queen's Park, and the buildings now in course of erection for the Provincial Legislature. Half way up the avenue, on the left, the high pinnacled tower of

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ERSKINE (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, and the spire of ST. PATRICK'S (R.C.) may be seen through the trees; adjoining the former is the CHAPEL of the REFORMED EPISCOPAL body. On the right, the spire of ELM ST. METHODIST CHURCH breaks through the foliage, and close by is the fine front of GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

Queen's Park.

Presently the intersection of YONGE ST. AVENUE is reached, and we pass into the verdurous sunlight of the open park, guarded at its entrance by a couple of Russian guns. In a terraced enclosure a fountain is playing, its cool waters breaking in spray on a maze of bright flowers and green shrubbery. Queen's Park forms part of the endowment of the University of Toronto; but some forty years ago fifty acres of it, together with the two avenues that lead from the city, were given to the corporation on a long lease for the purpose of a public park. Unfortunately, as we venture to think, much of its limited space is being unwisely encroached upon by the new Parliament Buildings. Skirting the latter on the west, the carriage drive discloses a MONUMENT, on an abutment overlooking a ravine, which has a sad tale to tell. It was erected in memory of the Canadian volunteers who fell at Ridgeway, in June, 1886, in defending the frontier from Fenian raiders. Near by is another monument, the stalwart figure in bronze, of the Hon. GEORGE BROWN, a Canadian journalist and statesman, whose sturdy Liberalism effected much in his day for the young nation.

Proceeding northwards, on the right will be seen the buildings of ST. MICHAEL'S (R. C.) COLLEGE and ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT and, opposite the park exit, the CHURCH OF

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THE REDEEMER. Immediately to the westward, within the University grounds, is a striking and unique building,

McMASTER HALL, the denominational college of the Baptist body. It is built of a rich, dark-brown stone, with dressings of black and red brick—a reversal of the usual methods of architects and builders. The college is the gift of the donor whose name it bears, and possesses all appliances for the theological training of the ministry of the denomination. It is affiliated with TORONTO UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE, which, in retracing our steps and getting again within the park, we shall now take a look at.

Toronto University.

This grand Norman pile is justly considered the flower and glory of Toronto's architecture. It deservedly ranks next, in architectural attractiveness, to the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa; and is said by an English writer to be the only piece of collegiate architecture on the American continent worthy of standing-room in the streets of Oxford. The solidity and beauty of the structure, and the harmony of the whole design, are features that at once arrest attention, while the richly sculptured doorway at the main entrance and other details of the building, both inside and out, afterwards delight the eye and elicit approving comment. The buildings were erected in 1857-8, at a cost of over half a million of dollars. They have a frontage of three hundred feet and a depth of two hundred and fifty feet. A fine view of the city may be had from the tower, which is one hundred and twenty feet in height. Across the spacious lawn in front of the Uni-



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versity is the ONTARIO SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, and alongside is the DOMINION OBSERVATORY. In rear, facing McCaul Street, is

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE, the theological hall of the evangelical section of the Anglican Church, affiliated with Toronto University. In the neighbourhood also is the fine auditorium of the University Young Men's Christian Association. Pursuing our way westward on College Street, we pass Beverley Street, and its northern extension, St. George Street (two of the finest residential streets in the western section of the city), reaching in a few minutes the great western artery, Spadina Avenue. Close by, with a fine outlook down the Avenue, the gleaming lake in the vista, stands

North-West Toronto.

KNOX COLLEGE is the denominational headquarters of Presbyterianism, and the training institution for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. The college dates its existence from the year 1846, though the present buildings were erected when this fine site was acquired, in 1875. It has a partial endowment and a denominational grant. At the intersection of College Street and the Avenue is the BROADWAY METHODIST CHURCH, and to the westward are the Church of ST. STEPHEN the Proto-Martyr, College Street Presbyterian and Baptist Churches. About a mile due northward the foundation stone has recently been laid, and some progress since made, in erecting, under the fostering care of Dr. Sweatman, Anglican Bishop of Toronto, the Cathedral Church of St. Albans. The enterprise marks the growth of Toronto and the apostolic zeal and faithfulness of the Lord Bishop

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of the Diocese. The city's ever-branching-out arms now enclose SEATON VILLAGE, a once far-outlying Toronto suburb. On Bloor Street west a number of fine churches have also recently been erected, and in the vicinity numerous handsome villas and elegant residences have lately sprung up.

From the point we have reached in our drive, our cicerone may conduct us over the city's western suburbs, either across what was once the ravine, in rear of Trinity University, which connects College Street with the Dundas Road, or by way of Bathurst Street or Spadina Avenue to Queen Street, thence west to Parkdale and Brockton. It may be better to take the latter route; and, following it, we shall pass in succession on the Avenue the Western Congregational Church and St. Philips (Anglican) Church. Turning westward, on Queen Street, are met St. Andrew's Market, and Denison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the one a little way off Queen Street to the south, and the other a few steps from the same street to the north. Pursuing our way westward we come upon the beautiful grounds of

TRINITY COLLEGE, BROCKTON, AND PARKDALE.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, a fine ecclesiastical-looking edifice, founded in 1852 by the first bishop appointed by the Crown for Upper Canada, John Strachan, D.D. The building proper is of white brick, with stone dressings, and has a frontage of 250 feet, with deep projecting wings. It stands in a park of twenty acres, with a background of romantic beauty; and, besides numerous class-rooms and dormitories, is equipped with a fine library, convocation hall, and tasteful chapel. A little westward, on the opposite side of the

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street, is an immense high-walled enclosure, within which is the PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, and to the south are the CENTRAL PRISON and the MERCER REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN. Still westward, are the ORPHANS' HOME, the HOME FOR INCURABLES, and one or two other refuges for the city's sick and suffering, or the erring and the homeless.

West and north of the Asylum are the recently annexed suburban villages of Parkdale and Brockton; and where was lately an almost unbroken forest of oak and yellow pine is a vast network of streets and avenues, with handsome villas and rows of contiguous streets, creating a new and populous Toronto. The visitor, before retracing his steps, if he wishes to see something of the sylvan beauty of Toronto's immediate surroundings, should continue his drive along the lake shore to the Humber River and on, say, to Mimico, or take a tour over hill and dale through HIGH PARK, recently acquired by the city, by the munificence of one of its public-spirited residents, as a resort for the citizens.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Returning, if it be Fair time, the visitor will do well to drive to EXHIBITION PARK, and take a look at its many attractions and a saunter through the CRYSTAL PALACE, with its displays of Provincial and Metropolitan manufactures, and, in the adjoining buildings, at the array of agricultural products gathered together annually by the Industrial Exhibition Association. He will miss now a run through the "Zoo," which has lately disappeared from Toronto's attractions, but the view should be seen from the galleries of the main Association building, of the Island, the passing traffic of the lake, and the throng

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of visitors in the spacious grounds, with the fine memorial pillar, which marks the site of Fort Rouillé, the early French trading-post of Toronto, before the fair "Queen City of the West" had a habitation, or was more than a beautiful, far-off dream.

THE ISLAND AND HARBOUR.

Adjoining the Exhibition Buildings is the Garrison Common and Rifle Range, on a portion of which is housed, in what is called the New Fort, one of the Canadian Schools of Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Otter, Deputy-Adjutant-General. From this point an excellent view of the Island and Toronto's water-front is to be had, with the summer traffic of the fine harbour and the lake beyond. What the "mountain" is to the Montrealer, "the island" is to the people of Toronto. Not many years ago it was regarded simply as a fine natural breakwater and the occasional resort of a few sportsmen or oarsmen. Now it has become—to borrow a phrase from the sea-coast watering-places—"a great marine resort" of the townspeople, thousands of whom, all summer long, throng the ferries to its shores to enjoy the cool breezes of the lake. From the island a beautiful view of the city may be had.

Toronto's future.

In a few years Toronto will have completed the first century of its existence, though so recently as 1884 it only celebrated the fiftieth year of its incorporated life. Its past history is the best augury of what its future will be. When we consider not only the



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amazing increase in the area and population of the city, but the evidence on all sides of solid prosperity and substantial growth, we may venture to picture the Toronto of the coming time as a place of phenomenal importance and wielding great influence over the destinies of the Dominion. Much in this respect will of course depend on the character of its public men, the repute and public spirit of its citizens, and the manner in which its affairs are administered. Patriotism requires that a man shall work for his country and fellowmen as he works for himself. Self-seeking and the building up of the individual at the expense of every other interest has been too often the rule, and civic life has thus been deprived of its animating principle, and the public weal has been left to shift for itself. Cities, like nations, it should be remembered, are living and growing or atrophied and dying organisms; and the individual citizen has a proportionate interest in the life and prosperity, and a corresponding responsibility for the retrogression or decay, of the city in which he makes his habitation and finds his daily bread.

But the features of the city's progress should not be material alone. Toronto in increasing measure should become a great and active centre for the intellectual interests of the country. Time, wealth and leisure, we know, are necessary conditions of this development, but they are conditions which, to the few at least, the coming years must bring. When fortune favours the citizen by the possession of them, let him see to it that he makes the fullest and worthiest use of them!

Resorts in the City and Vicinity.

(Including Public Parks and Drives.)

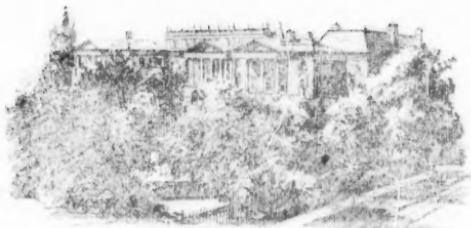
Queen's Park, Exhibition Park, Horticultural Gardens, The Island, High Park, Riverdale Park, Lorne Park, Long Branch, Victoria Park, Woodbine Race Course, Toronto Cricket Grounds, Rosedale Lacrosse Grounds, The Reservoir, The Necropolis, St. James's and Mount Pleasant Cemeteries; Jarvis Street, Rosedale and the Valley of Don; Norway, Todmorden and the Kingston Road; Lakeshore Road, High Park and the Humber; Bathurst Street, Seaton Village, Davenport Road, and St. George and Beverley Streets; College Avenue, Queen's Park, Bloor Street, Deer Park, and Yonge St.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

St. James's (Episcopal) Cathedral, St. Michael's (R. C.) Cathedral, St. Alban's (Episcopal) Cathedral [in course of erection], St. Andrew's Church, Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Metropolitan (Methodist) Church, Old St. Andrew's, St. James Square (Presb.) Church, Knox Church, St. George's, Central Presbyterian, Erskine Church, Carleton Methodist Church, Church of the Ascension, Church of our Lady of Lourdes (R. C.), Zion Church, Broadway Methodist Church, Trinity Methodist Church.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

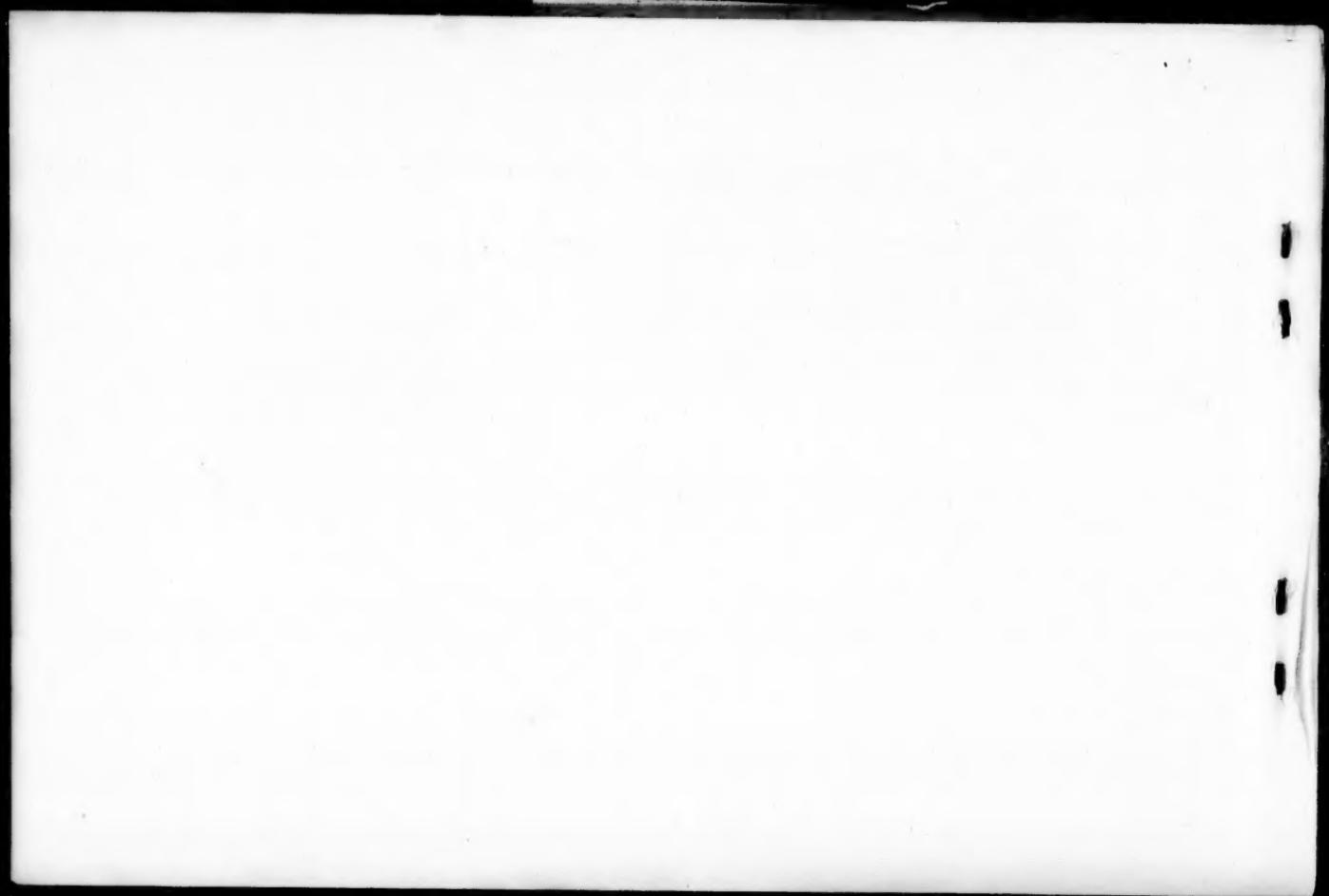
Toronto University (Museum and Library); Osgoode Hall (High Courts and Library); Education Office and Normal School (Museum, Art Gallery and Library);



DISGODDE HALL



DISGODDE HALL



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Trinity (Epis.) University ; Wycliffe (Epis.) College ; Knox (Pres.) College ; McMaster (Baptist) Hall ; St. Michael's (R.C.) College ; Upper Canada College ; Collegiate Institute ; Exhibition Buildings (Fort Rouillé Memorial Pillar) ; Volunteers' Monument (Queen's Park) ; Custom House ; Post Office ; Bank of Montreal ; Parliament Buildings and Library ; Manning Arcade ; Yonge Street Arcade ; St. Lawrence Hall and Market ; Free Public Library ; Canadian Institute ; General Hospital ; Hall of the College of Physicians ; School of Practical Science ; Toronto and Trinity Medical Schools ; La Salle Institute ; Loretto Convent ; Mercer Reformatory ; Central Prison ; House of Providence ; Hospital for Incurables ; News boys' Home ; Children's Home (Island) ; Boys' Home ; Girls' Home ; Toronto Water Works ; Lunatic Asylum and Grounds ; Royal Canadian Yacht Club ; Toronto Club ; National Club ; Liberal Club ; Government House ; Grand Opera House ; Toronto Opera House ; Shaftesbury Hall ; Horticultural Pavilion ; Young Men's Christian Association Building ; Toronto Observatory ; Salvation Army Headquarters Barracks.

